

“Every one knows now that our victory does not yet guarantee undisturbed retention of our present frontier.”

Ebert Claims Victory

President Ebert telegraphed the German representatives in Upper Silesia an expression of his joy over the result. His message added: “Even if, according to reports, our success in one or two districts has been prejudiced by a resort to unjust and violent methods, it remains an indisputable fact that an overwhelming majority of the Upper Silesian people has decided in favor of Germany.”

OPPELN, March 21 (By The Associated Press).—Entente forces in Upper Silesia will promptly suppress any effort on the part of the Polish army to override the decision of the plebiscite, or to anticipate the action of the Council of Ambassadors in Paris, General Lerond, head of the Inter-Allied Plebiscite Commission, told The Associated Press today. He said rumors that the Poles had been ordered to bring an army on the Silesian frontier were “wholly without foundation.”

“Should they cross the border,” said General Lerond, “they would be met with machine guns and rifles. America and the rest of the world may depend upon me to maintain the Entente’s will here. The Poles understand that they cannot overrun Allied authority, and I am confident they do not intend to attempt it.”

The view expressed here was that a few people might cross the border from Poland, but it was not feared that a situation would get out of control.

General Lerond remained up all night to receive the returns from the voting. He did not attempt to conceal his pleasure that the plebiscite had been carried out with scarcely a ripple and with no disorder.

Germans Celebrate Victory

The Germans here were massed in front of the Oppele railroad station. Building to await the result of the balloting, and when the first returns from the city showed a vote in favor of Germany in the proportion of 30 to 1 the crowd sang “Deutschland über Alles” and “Deutschland in Ehren.”

French troops with machine guns and rifles stood within arms’ reach of the front rank of the crowd, but there was no occasion even to reprimand the throng.

About midnight, when the returns from Leobuch showed the Germans as having cast an overwhelming majority, the crowd cheered and then quickly dispersed. The Leobuch district was to have gone to Czechoslovakia in the event Poland won the plebiscite. By 2 o’clock the streets of Oppeln were deserted.

The majority of the precincts, which reported early, polled from 95 to 100 per cent of the registered vote.

Paris Is Disappointed

PARIS, March 21 (By The Associated Press).—In French official circles keen disappointment was expressed over reports received this afternoon from Upper Silesia saying that Germany will retain the district as a result of Sunday’s plebiscite, but the officials do not yet admit the area is lost to Poland. They point out that the majority of the plebiscite were unofficial and came mostly from Berlin. It was said that in the event of the majority of the vote being German the territory probably would be divided, leaving to Poland those places which voted Polish.

Stress was placed by French officials on the agricultural vote, while in Poland it was billed for the towns. But it was conceded the largely had voted German. Reports of the result of the plebiscite were received too late for comment in the afternoon newspapers.

Poles May Ask League To Review Plebiscite

WASHINGTON, March 21—Polish officials here expressed the opinion today that Poland might appeal to the Council of Ambassadors and to the League of Nations from the result of the Upper Silesian plebiscite should the official count be confirmatory of the German victory, unofficially reported today. They are so far without any news of the official decision.

Should an appeal be made to the League of Nations, it was said that an impartial tribunal might be asked to review the plebiscite. In such a case, it was suggested that a representative of the United States might be asked to serve, as was done by the league in the Aland Island dispute.

It became known today that last November request was made of the State Department by the Polish government through the Polish legation here for the appointment of an American representative to observe the alleged illegal methods to which, it was charged, Germany was resorting in order to further her designs upon the territory.

In a note to the State Department of November 8, 1920, the attention of the American government was called by the Polish government “to the powerful means of resistance and defense to defeat the purpose of the plebiscite” which the German government was organizing.

In a second note, in December, the Polish government furnished the State Department with documentary evidence of the alleged abuses which, it was said, the German government was practicing in the effort to bring about a vote favorable to Germany.

Plebiscite Is Not Final Under the Peace Treaty

Analysis of the Treaty of Versailles shows that the German majority in the plebiscite in Upper Silesia does not necessarily mean that Upper Silesia

is to become either Polish or German. Under the treaty the plebiscite has no absolute binding force, but is merely to guide the Allies in dividing the territory and disposing of it as they see fit. In the case of the Upper Silesian plebiscite, the inhabitants will be asked to indicate by a vote whether they wish to be attached to Germany or Poland.

“The Polish and German governments hereby respectively bind themselves to conduct no prosecutions on any part of the territory which take no exceptional proceedings for any political action performed in Upper Silesia up to the settlement of the final status of the country.”

The plebiscite area shall immediately be placed under the authority of an international commission (France, the British Empire and Italy). It shall be occupied by troops belonging to the Allied powers.

The commission shall have full power to settle all questions arising from the execution of the present clauses. It shall be assisted by technical advisers chosen by it from among the local population.

The result of the vote will be determined by communes, according to the majority of votes in each commune.

“On the conclusion of the voting the number of votes cast in each commune will be communicated by the commission to the principal allied powers, with a full report as to the taking of the vote and a recommendation as to the line which ought to be adopted as the frontier of Germany in Upper Silesia. In this recommendation regard will be paid to the wishes of the inhabitants as shown by the vote, and to the geographical and economic conditions of the locality.”

“As soon as the frontier has been fixed by the principal Allied powers, the German authorities will be notified by the international commission that they are free to take over the administration of the territory which it is recognized by the treaty to be German. The said authorities must proceed to do so within one month of such notification and in the manner prescribed by the commission.”

“Within the same period and in the same manner prescribed by the commission, the Polish government must proceed to take over the administration of the territory which it is recognized by the treaty to be Polish.”

“When the administration of the territory has been provided for by the German and Polish authorities respectively, the powers of the commission will terminate.”

Lenine Is Said To Offer Foes Coalition Rule

(Continued from page one)

by a regular political treaty. Moreover, while it does not establish friendly relations, it at least establishes non-hostile relations.

The strongest advocates of the agreement, while not ignoring its economic importance and desirability as promoting trade, have usually laid stress on the belief that more could be accomplished in freeing the Soviet regime from its most objectionable features by opening Russia and the Russian people to intercourse with the world than could be achieved by a policy of isolation and antagonism.

The recent rising in Cronstadt is regarded here as symptomatic of the discontent of large classes of the population of Russia, especially the peasant classes, with the dictatorial methods of the Soviet administration. This discontent only became apparent because Russia, after several years’ military struggle against forces within and without, is experiencing now an era of comparative peace and allowing the ferment of natural political forces to reassert itself. It is argued that this ferment will continue with continued peace and probably bring about the evolution of a more democratic form of government.

From this viewpoint the opening of Russia to foreign influences, indicated in a number of treaties and agreements already concluded or about to be negotiated, is of first-class importance.

Two More Treaties Forecast

A wireless message from Moscow gives an extract from the official organ of Russia, dated Sunday, emphasizing that Russia is entering on a new phase of international relations in general, and economic relations in particular, by the conclusion within a few days, under the adverse circumstances of the Cronstadt rising, of two peace treaties, with Poland and Turkey respectively, and a trade agreement with England. The Pravda says: “Clearly, Russia has become a mighty world power, and this is recognized by the world’s stock exchanges.”

Nothing has yet been published in London concerning an agreement with Germany, while it has also been stated that some agreement with Rumania is likely to be concluded. Both Turkish and Polish treaties provide for further negotiations for mutual economic and trading relations.

Italy has always been known as in favor of trading with both Germany and Russia. France still stands aloof so far as any official approach to the Soviet government is concerned. Her enormous holdings of Russian bonds stand in the way of such approach, but even in France there are not wanting indications of a change of opinion in this respect. While there is no official recognition, there are no official obstacles placed in the way of French trade with Russia.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 40th and 47th Sts.

Announce that their Earlier Showings of Successful Paris Models have been augmented by new arrivals practically completing our large collection which includes designs from

Jenny—Lanvin—Premet—Rolande
Madeleine & Madeleine—Agnes—
Drecoll—Brandt—Georgette—Charlotte—Worth—Weeks and Renee

These originals are now on display together with their exact duplicates and adaptations—

This showing constitutes probably the largest collection of Foreign Models brought over by any house this season—

Your inspection is invited

Fiske Charges Daniels Failed To Tell Truth

Accuses Ex-Secretary of Navy in Introduction to Book by Onetime Aid to Admiral Sims

Attacks His Ability

Tracy Barrett Kittredge, Author, Demands Reorganization of Department

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 21—Vigorous condemnation of the management of the American Navy under the administration of Josephus Daniels is contained in a book entitled Naval Lessons of the Great War, advance copies of which were received today by many high officers of the Navy Department. The criticism was based on testimony given by Mr. Daniels and officers of the navy before the Senate sub-committee which investigated the conduct of the navy during the war.

The book, which will be off the presses March 30, is by Tracy Barrett Kittredge, of Providence, R. I., who was a member of the staff of Admiral W. S. Sims with the American naval forces overseas, and who is listed as a lieutenant of the Naval Reserve.

The volume is dedicated to Admiral Sims. The introduction, which is a vitriolic attack on Daniels, is written by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., retired.

The Dedication

The dedication reads: “To Admiral William Snowden Sims, United States Navy, the incarnation of the spirit of the navy, its leader in successful operations against a foreign foe, its defender against internal dangers, this volume is dedicated.”

In his introduction Admiral Fiske says: “This book is a record of official testimony given to Congress by navy officers under oath.

“It shows that the principal naval lesson of the war was the menace to the national honor and safety that was involved in committing the management of its navy to unworthy hands.

“The Secretary of the Navy should be a man of the highest order of ability, knowledge and foresight. This book shows that Secretary Daniels was so far below the standard that the navy would have been caught wholly unprepared when we entered the war, and would have been ineffective during the war, if certain navy officers had not sacrificed or endangered their positions by putting through important measures without his knowledge.

“The Secretary of the Navy should be a man of highest character. This book shows that Secretary Daniels, both in writing over his official signature and in oral official testimony before congressional committees, made many statements about important naval matters within his cognizance that were absolutely false.

“BRADLEY A. FISKE.”

Copies of the book received by naval officers today contained a pamphlet which said that the volume, which is published by Doubleday, Page & Co., was presented “with the compliments of civilian friends of the navy.”

Biting Criticism

Kittredge delves exhaustively into the testimony given before the investigating committee by ex-Secretary Daniels and naval officers who assisted their one-time chief in defending the course of the navy during the war and vigorously combats their viewpoint with biting criticism.

The author calls for a complete reorganization of the Navy Department and suggests that future naval decisions must be removed from the civilian head of the department and left solely in the hands of “properly qualified men.”

The demand is made by Lieutenant Kittredge that the Naval Secretary should be obliged to select officers only on the recommendation or approval of his senior naval advisers. “They alone,” he writes, “are in a position to judge of the professional and social accomplishments of an officer.”

Mail Worth \$45,000 Lost

Pouch Containing Cash and Securities Missing in Iowa

CENTERVILLE, Ia., March 21—Postoffice agents today were seeking a pouch of registered mail which disappeared from here late Saturday night and which, it is estimated unofficially, contained cash and securities worth \$45,000.

THE BLACK BANDED PEARL BY KNOX

IN New York as in London the pearl colored hat is at the top point of favor. The Knox Pearl with its band of black, with the bow on the side or back is

TEN DOLLARS

Spring-like, correct and of Knox extra quality.

KNOX HAT COMPANY
432 FIFTH AVENUE
151 BROADWAY

Furnished Rooms to Let and Boarders with private baths solved through The Tribune's Free Advt. column. Phone Beckman 3020.

Gibbs Farewell Marred by Final Slur From Foes

Pamphlets Scattered Before Hotel Assailing Him and Calling Hosts “Disloyal”; Police Do Not Interfere

1,000 Dine in His Honor

Briton Voices Fear of German-Russian Alliance and Mahometan Fanaticism

Sir Philip Gibbs was guest of honor at a farewell dinner given last night at the Biltmore Hotel by the Allied Loyalty League, the dinner having been arranged by a committee of 100, which included Rear Admiral William S. Sims, Princess Cantacuzene-Spearsky and Major General Robert Lee Bullard. Sir Percy Robinson, who was with Sir Philip Gibbs on the Western front, was also a guest.

Nearly 1,000 distinguished men and women attended the function, among them Lord Queensborough, Countess Salm, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mail, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Oliphant and the Consuls of Allied nations. Dr. Maurice Francis Egan was toastmaster.

Although police precautions were said to have been taken against any untoward incident that might mar the occasion, five persons outside the hotel were busy distributing circulars attacking Sir Philip when the guests began to arrive.

Europe's Greatest Crisis

In responding to a toast in his honor Sir Philip said in part: “It gives me the profoundest pleasure to be here to-night. I am reminded as I see you good friends before me of the time on the Western front when things looked very black for the Allied nations—when they had their backs to the wall and when the people of Paris did not know what an hour might bring forth.

“I remember the great burst of human feeling that greeted the American flag and its massed followers on the fighting line. These things are good to remember, but there are some things not so good to remember. I refer to the spirit of rancor and greed that is now permeating some countries, the opinion of Demetrios Gounaris, the Greek Minister of War, expressed in an interview here today.

M. Gounaris, who came to London early this month to attend at sessions of the Supreme Council, thought the offensive was proper, “as obviously,” he said, “we cannot await the completion of the Turkish concentration.”

“This decree,” said M. Gounaris, “is a natural consequence of the attitude of Turkey, who has again declared she will not accept the proposals of the London conference, and is demanding the return of Thrace and Smyrna, obtained by Greece as the result of the war.

“It is also being openly declared that the Turkish forces in Cilicia are being withdrawn for use against the Greeks, and we have news of a Kemalist concentration against our army.”

Poles Will Let League Mediate In Dispute With Lithuania

WARSAW, March 21—The Polish government has accepted the plan of the Council of the League of Nations for mediation of the dispute with Lithuania arising from the occupation of Vilna by the forces of General Zeligowski. The mediation plan was proposed by Paul Hymans, president of the Geneva meeting of the Assembly of the league.

The Council of the league has been advised that Poland is ready to send representatives to Brussels to begin negotiations.

Vine Fire Threatens Town

MINNEAPOLIS, B. C., March 21—Fire that destroyed the main plant and property of the Howe Sound Mining and Smelting Company, at Britannia Beach, twenty-five miles from here, and for a time threatened to wipe out the town yesterday, caused a loss of \$700,000.

King Alfonso III

MADRID, March 21—King Alfonso has been suffering from a slight chill and fever. He has been confined to his room since yesterday.

MEN'S SHOPS

HIRTS for men of those heavy English custom silk crepes soft colors irreproachable workmanship \$11.00

Next of kin to crepes that cost more.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue
MEN'S FURNISHINGS SHOP
2 to 8 West 38th Street—Street Level
Street Level—No Elevators

America will call some kind of world council and that it will not hold aloof from the human family. I do hope that America will call all the nations of the world together to remove from the backs of working folk the enormous burden of military forces.”

Hundreds of the pamphlets attacking Sir Philip were handed out to pedestrians and to guests of the hotel before the dinner. As soon as the managers of the affair found that was being done an effort was made to discover who was responsible for the circulating. The boys said when questioned that they had been given the circulars by a “detective,” who instructed them to hand out all they could.

Call His Hosts “Disloyal”

The pamphlets read: “Some people have English hysteria. They are trying to palm it off for American patriotism. Sir Philip Gibbs, in speaking of an oppressed people, said: ‘It is preposterous and unthinkable for them to have a republic.’ ‘Any one sympathizing, raising funds for or helping them in any way is inviting hell fire.’ ‘Clergymen who sympathize with the republic are on the side of evil and are bad.’

“This man has insulted every loyal American. All those who associate with him, dine him or honor him are disloyal Americans.”

Sir Philip, when shown one of the pamphlets, said attentively and declared that he had never at any time said any of the things quoted in the pamphlet.

“It is absurd,” he said. “I have no idea what it is hoped to gain by such methods. All my utterances have been fully published.”

Sir Philip Gibbs and Sir Percy Robinson will sail today for England.

Attack on Turkey Seen In Greek Mobilization

Must Strike Before Turks Finish Concentration, Athens War Minister Declares

LONDON, March 21—The calling by King Constantine of Greece of three classes to the national colors, announced at Athens Sunday, in all probability portends a Greek offensive against the Turkish Nationalists, in the opinion of Demetrios Gounaris, the Greek Minister of War, expressed in an interview here today.

M. Gounaris, who came to London early this month to attend at sessions of the Supreme Council, thought the offensive was proper, “as obviously,” he said, “we cannot await the completion of the Turkish concentration.”

“This decree,” said M. Gounaris, “is a natural consequence of the attitude of Turkey, who has again declared she will not accept the proposals of the London conference, and is demanding the return of Thrace and Smyrna, obtained by Greece as the result of the war.

“It is also being openly declared that the Turkish forces in Cilicia are being withdrawn for use against the Greeks, and we have news of a Kemalist concentration against our army.”

Chamberlain Elected Head Of Unionists

Successor to Bonar Law Appeals for Bi-Partisan View to Meet Problems Now Faced by Empire

New Party Is Predicted

Lloyd George Expected to Organize Movement With Aid of Winston Churchill

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau
LONDON, March 21—J. Austen Chamberlain today was unanimously elected leader of the Unionist party in the House of Commons. The entire proceedings were formal and without incident.

As Mr. Chamberlain becomes leader in the House as well as leader of the party, his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer must be filled.

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Chamberlain said: “At a time of great crisis we need to take a broader outlook than that of one party. The traditions of both parties are required at such a time.”

The selection of Mr. Chamberlain marks a radical departure in the British form of parliamentary government. During the war Premier Lloyd George delegated the leadership of the House of Commons to Bonar Law in order that he, as Premier, might devote his full time to the peace conference. That procedure is now being perpetuated, and the country has the strange anomaly of the head of the government failing to act as the leader in the House of Commons. In some respects it approximates the American system.

Conservatives to Reorganize

The Conservatives have decided to reorganize their party and show more independence hereafter. Political observers say the coalition will disintegrate rapidly and that Lloyd George intends to organize a new party with the help of Winston Churchill. The Premier has intimated on several occasions that he sees no future for either of the old political parties and that a new party is needed to fight Labor, the only group with a definite policy.

The Conservatives, who now form a majority in Parliament, are dissatisfied because the coalition Liberals hold the most plums. Lloyd George, the Premier; Lord Reading, Viceroy of India; Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary, and E. S. Montagu, Secretary for India, all are Liberals. Although in the minority, Lloyd George is a strong dictator to the majority, and no appointment can be made before bargaining with him. Consequently, the Premier's friends among the Conservatives are constantly dwindling, while simultaneously his Irish policy lost him many supporters among the Liberals.

Lacks Bonar Law's Influence

The friendship between Austen Chamberlain and Lloyd George can never approach the understanding between the Premier and Bonar Law. Neither has Chamberlain the influence in the House of Commons enjoyed by

Bonar Law. He is stiff, reserved, cold and slow, in contrast to Law.

Lloyd George could become as conservative as did the elder Chamberlain, but if he does that he will lose much of his influence, in the opinion of political observers. If he forms a new party he, of course, will be its leader. All this political shuffling and reorganization is expected to have an important bearing on the Irish question and Great Britain's foreign policy.

U. S. Underbids Germans

Lays Down Coal 20 Marks Cheaper at Their Plants

By Wireless to The Tribune
COPYRIGHT, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.
BERLIN, March 21—It is reported that American coal is being offered to manufacturers in the region of Halle 20 marks below German coal in the world's markets.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung remarks: “These offers are, of course, not intended to underbid German coal, but to help German industry in the coal famine that prevails through the deliveries to the Entente. The opportunity for selling American coal in Germany is all the more favorable because great unwillingness exists to buy English coal.”

Exchanging greetings with officials and members of his family, M. Clemenceau said: “I am happy. All I have to say is embodied in this single sentence: France lives! Everywhere I have experienced it wherever I went.” Almost immediately he resumed his customary bantering tone. There is a strong movement among many newspapers urging M. Clemenceau to go to the United States before Australia, but the former Premier declared he was first going to his native Vendee to celebrate his eightieth birthday and then would proceed to Australia.

Clemenceau, Back From India, Lands in France

Healthy and in Bright Spirits, Plans Visit to Australia, Then to America

TOULON, March 21 (By The Associated Press).—Georges Clemenceau, France's war Premier, radiant with health and in the brightest spirits, returned here today from India, whither he went six months ago. He walked down the gangplank of the steamer Ormonde with a light step like a young man, although he will be eighty years old very shortly.

The Land of Going-To-Do

SOMEbody once wrote a verse or two about the man who lives in the Land of Going-to-do, and dies with nothing done!

You can invest in 6% Guaranteed Prudence-Bonds any time, but it'll cost you money to wait.

BUY THEM NOW!

Realty Associates Investment Corporation
31 Nassau St., New York 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn

NEGLIGEE AND FRENCH UNDERWEAR

Chiffon or Crepe de Chine Negligee
Any color combination desired \$32.50

TAFFETA BREAKFAST COATS
Blue Rose or Orchid \$29.50

NAINSOOK SETS
Two-piece hand-made nainsook sets
of Chemise and Drawers \$25.00

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC Inc.
FIFTH AVENUE, 44th and 45th Streets

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

Fashion's Votary And The Vote of Youth . . .

MISSSES' SASHED SUITS WITH PONY BOX COATS

CHOOSING its program of smartness “by popular request,” the sashed suit shows divertissements of every detail applauded by Youth and wins loyalty and enthusiasm for itself.

Of Navy Blue Tricotime with Silken Fringed Sashes

59.50

FORTY DIFFERENT MODELS, PRESENTING THE SEASON'S VARIETY OF MODELS WITH NO VARIATION FROM YOUTHFULNESS AT THIS PRICE

SIZES 14 TO 20 YEARS

MISSSES' SUIT SHOP—Second Floor